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Farmers' Department

From the Genessee Farmer.

THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

The following paper, on the cultivation of Wheat, was read before the Agricultural Society of this State, at its meeting in February last, by H. Hickock, Esq., of Rensselaer county:

There are two causes which, when our winters are open, operate injuriously on wheat crops. One is, the high and dry winds, which prevail in March; these blow off the soil in many situations, and by leaving the roots of Wheat exposed, occasion their destruction. Another cause is the heaving of the soil, occasioned by the alterations of cold and warm weather. The water in the soil, in the act of freezing, expands and raises up the earth, and also the roots of the wheat plants which the earth embraces when a thaw succeeds, the earth being heavier, falls down first and leaves the roots of the wheat a little elevated, and by repeated changes of the weather, the roots are so far thrown out as to perish.

Farmers, when convenient, usually sow their winter grain early in September, upon a supposition which guides their common practice, that grain thus early sown withstands best the action of unfavorable seasons. This supposition is founded upon the very plausible theory, that as the oldest roots will be longer and more numerous and take a firmer hold of the soil than those which are younger, they will be less exposed to be thrown above it, and at the same time, from their strength, be more tenacious of life. But experience informs us, that wheat, sown as late as the first or even the second week in October very often survives with less injury than that which is sown in the early part of September. Indeed farmers very generally admit, as the result of their experience, that rye, whose laws of vegetation must be nearly the same as those of wheat, sown so late in the season as barley to come up, is most likely to withstand an unfavorable winter. Still the very plausible theory, which has been mentioned, very generally induces them to sow rye early as well as wheat, in direct opposition to conclusions, which have been drawn from actual observation.

An experiment was made last autumn for the purpose of collecting some further information on this subject. On the first day of September last, I excavated a spot of ground six feet square. On the one side, the excavation was about six inches deep; on the opposite side, its depth did not exceed one inch. Seed wheat was placed over the bottom, so that the kernels were about four inches distant from each other, the excavation was then filled up. The soil was a suitable mixture of gravel, sand, and clay, far from being of ordinary fertility. This was the latter part of the extreme drought which prevailed last summer, and the soil was dry, warm, and finely pulverized before it was thrown on the wheat. The circumstances, except the extreme dryness of the soil, were highly favorable to the vegetation of seed at the greatest depth in the earth. On the fourth of the month there was a heavy shower which not only wet the soil, but that it down close and hard. On the ninth of the month, the plants began to show themselves; but none came up from a greater depth than about three and one-half inches. Two or three days after the second leaf had displayed itself, some of the roots were taken up and examined. It now appeared that, nearly an inch below the surface of the ground a new joint was found which was the basis of the second leaf, and also of a new system of roots. There were now two tiers of roots; the seed or root adjoining it, had generated the lower tier, and the new joint the upper one. These two tiers or systems of roots were connected together by a root resembling a cord or thread, and in one instance, I cut off this connecting thread and transplanted the upper part. This grew with little apparent check from its curtailment; but the under part died, although the soil above it was opened so as to afford it the advantages of air and solar heat. On the 20th day of September, I examined another plant, which had its regular formations as expected, and, what was not expected, a blade was discovered about an inch long, which had started from the lower system of roots, and would doubtless have found its way to the surface, had it not been disturbed. It is to be remarked, that this plant sprung from seed placed under cover of nearly four inches of soil, which was about an inch deeper than any of the other plants examined, and that some of the tops of the wheat plants had been eaten off and trodden down by accidental intrusion; a fact unregarded at the time. On the 26th day of September I examined another root, expecting to see the blade from below more perfectly developed, none however was discovered; but a third tier of roots was found at the surface of the ground, which proceeded from the second, as that had from the first system of roots. On the 10th day of October I placed some seed wheat about two inches in the ground; their delay in coming up induced me to suppose that they had perished from cold and wetness; but at the expiration of three weeks they made their appearance, and although the ground remained open several weeks longer, no second leaf appeared, of course no joint or second system of roots had been formed. The very different formations in the roots of wheat, which this experiment has disclosed, proceeded from causes appropriate and capable of being ascertained, but to distinguish them with certainty, other trials must be made and conducted with greater accuracy than the one of which an account has been given.

From these experiments, though inaccurate, some conclusions may perhaps be drawn of practical use. All plants which live over winter, possess an apparatus, by which they supply themselves, in autumn, with food for their sustenance in spring. This food consists mostly of saccharine matter, which is enclosed in a proper receptacle. When this receptacle is formed near the surface of the earth, the fermentation of its contents is excited by frequent changes of weather, the saccharine matter is decomposed, and the plant perishes from the want of food, and perhaps also from a rupture of its vessels. All wheat, shallow-sowed, must have its reservoirs of food but slightly covered with soil, and of course they are fully exposed. When wheat is sown early at any depth, a second, and sometimes a third system of roots is formed within an inch of the surface. In these, many stems originate, each of which has its receptacle of nourishment at its base, and it is quite certain that in most instances, the food, which was contained in the seed and the adjoining knot, is entirely exhausted by the supplies of nourishment it affords the upper portions of the plant. The life of early sowed wheat must, then, like that which is shallow sowed, depend upon the preservation of the reservoirs of saccharine matter which are placed at or near the surface of the ground, and of course exposed to the unfavorable action of variable weather during winter.

Wheat which is late sowed, generates no second blade or new system of roots, and of course the nourishment for spring's use is retained in the receptacle which adjoins the seed. If, then, we sow sufficiently late in autumn, and place the seed deep in the soil, we shall provide every security against the hazards of bad weather, which the nature of the case admits of.

In the ordinary course of husbandry, some of the wheat is necessarily deposited at a considerable depth in the soil, and when this takes place sufficiently late in the season, the receptacle of food will be protected by its covering of earth, and a partial crop will often be realized, although there may be, when the spring opens, no signs of life on the surface of the field. In such cases as the destruction of the blade, which issues from the seed-roots in autumn &c. be but of little importance, one would suppose that the surviving plants will grow the more vigorously, from their being less in number, and by tillering produce many stems with large well filled ears; such, however, is not the fact; usually the stems are single and the heads are not large. To account for this, it must be recollected, that after the ground has thawed in the spring, the earth settles and often becomes so extremely hard that doubtless many plants die, in their struggle to overcome the opposing resistance, and the surprise is, that any one should possess vigor enough to protrude even a single stem through the hard earth that covers it.

From this view of the subject, the practice may be recommended, of effectually harrowing the field in the spring after the ground has settled, in order to supply the plant with fresh air, and give a free passage to its upward growth. After the harrow has been used, the roller ought to be employed to reset such roots as have been displaced, and diminish the evaporation of the moisture.

In England, a wheat plant has been taken up, separated into eighteen parts, and replanted, and by successive divisions and replantations, a crop of three and one-third pecks of wheat was obtained in less than eighteen months from the time the seed was sown. If the roots of wheat can be so minutely divided and successfully replanted, there is little danger that the freest use of the harrow can be injurious, provided the roller be also used. The fact appears to be, that nothing is necessary to the normal growth of the plant, but the preservation of the apparatus which contains the saccharine matter, which is its proper food; so that, if the roots and top be cut off, and the bulb be planted in a genial soil, the plant will grow.

Notwithstanding the arguments which have been urged in favor of sowing wheat late, it must be conceded that when early sown and our fields are cultivated in the usual manner, it produces the largest crop, if it survive the cold season. Whether such improvements may be made as to combine the benefits of a sure and large crop, is a question still open to investigation; the probability is, that both advantages may be secured, by a more correct knowledge of the proper time to sow, and of the best methods of culture.

In the first volume of the transactions of the society for the promotion of Agriculture, arts and manufactures, instituted in the State of New York, it is stated that in Huntington, Suffolk county, fifty-two bushels of wheat had been raised by manure on an acre of land, and Mr. Downs is said to have raised, on a poor, gravelly, dry soil, by the use of fish as a manure, at the rate of 128 bushels of rye per acre. In this case, the rye would doubtless have lodged and been of little value, were it not that it was twice eaten off by his neighbors' sheep, which broke into the lot; once, when the rye was 9 inches high, and again when it was about 6 inches high.

The production of so large a crop of wheat and of rye must have proceeded from causes which are steady and uniform in their operations, and if all the circumstances which had occurred to produce them had been distinguished and noted down, similar crops might have been again raised. Some things which occurred during the cultivation of this rye crop may be ascribed to accident or chance, so far as Mr. Down's sagacity was concerned, but the cause which proximately occasioned the crop, did not work by accident or by chance, but agreeably to the laws or rules from which they never deviate. This uniformity of operation lays the foundation for making future discoveries, and brings within the grasp of our faculties the knowledge of increasing our crops by methods the least laborious and expensive.

The period may arrive when the farmer shall pursue his methods of culture with an anticipation of the consequences which will result, analogous to that of the mechanic in the construction of a machine, and when, by direct means, he shall produce greater crops than ever were obtained by mere empirical trials.

Time was, when the greatest philosophers taught the doctrine, that all things pertaining to the surface of the earth were too irregular and too much under the government of chance, to admit of scientific inquiry; this error has, within the two last cen-

turies, been dispelled. But a similar error, in regard to rural affairs, is embraced by almost all our practical farmers, and the task of correcting and exposing it is devolved, it would seem, upon the unaided efforts of a few individuals. Here then is the difficulty.

From the Richmond.

LAST HOURS OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

The subjoined deposition of Dr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, read before the General Court of Virginia, in the case of Mr. Randolph's Will, has excited a very general interest:

Joseph Parrish, of the city of Philadelphia, Doctor of Medicine, aged fifty-five years, or thereabouts, being produced, affirmed and examined on behalf of William Meade, named in the annexed commission, deposed as follows: That, being legally required to make a deposition relative to John Randolph of Roanoke, I hereby state my recollection of such incidents as I consider calculated to show the state of his mind during the period of my medical attendance.

John Randolph died under my medical care on the morning of the fifth month, (May) twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred thirty-three, at one quarter before 12 o'clock. He breathed his last in a chamber of the City Hotel, No. 41 North Third street. I was present at his departure, closed his eyes, and placed his limbs in a decent position. I was called to visit him, on the 20th of said month, by Edward Badger, one of the proprietors of the City Hotel. It was a stormy night—the patient had arrived that afternoon in the steamboat from Baltimore. He was bound for Europe, and had been disappointed in getting on board the packet. He soon informed me he was acquainted with me by character. "I know you through Giles"—alluding, I presume, to Wm. B. Giles, late Governor of Virginia, respecting whose case I was repeatedly consulted. The patient appeared much disturbed on account of some difficulties he had encountered after leaving the steamboat. It was evident he was extremely ill; his debility was such that caused much distress in respiration. He appeared fully aware of his danger, told me he had attended several courses of lectures on anatomy, describing his symptoms with medical accuracy, declaring he must die if he could not discharge the puriform matter. On inquiring how long he had been sick, he replied—"Don't ask me that question; I have been sick all my life." He soon told, however, that he had been affected for three years with his present disease, which had been greatly aggravated by his voyage to Russia—"this had killed him." On feeling his pulse he said: "You can form no judgement by my pulse, it is so peculiar." I soon perceived, that to manage the case before me would be like steering between Scylla and Charybdis; and concluded to proceed by cautious soundings, rather than advance under full sail.

"I told him he had been so long an invalid he must have acquired an accurate knowledge of the general course of practice adapted to his case. He replied 'Certainly, at forty a fool or a physician, you know.' I remarked there were idiosyncrasies in many constitutions, and wished to ascertain what was peculiar about him. He said, I have been an idiosyncrasy all my life. This appeared truly a most true and correct view of the subject, although the querist did not consider it necessary to give a concurring reply. He informed me that all the preparations of camphor invariably injured him, and, as to ether, 'it would blow me up.' Not so of opium and its preparations; for I soon discovered he was accustomed to the free use of this drug in some form or other. On one occasion, he told me that he either did or could (I am not clear as to the words did or could) take opium like a Turk; but I certainly received from him the impression, that he was in the habitual use of opium in some shape or other. His conversation was curiously diversified, and he complained with no small asperity of the difficulties he encountered after leaving the steamboat. He was put into a wretched hack—the glass of the carriage was broken—he had been obliged to go from one hotel to another, in search of lodgings, exposed to the peltings of the storm, and every thing was in a state of discomfort. He soon introduced the subject of the Quakers, complimenting us in his peculiar manner of neatness, economy, order, comfort in every thing, except politics—"there, always twistical." Before I retired, he repeated a portion of the litany of the Episcopal Church, with apparent fervor. The following morning he sent for me early; I was called from bed. He apologized handsomely for disturbing me; and from this period we appeared mutually to enter into our new acquaintance in the capacity of patient and physician. After considerable experience in sick chambers and death beds, I may say I never met with a character so perfectly original and unique. He might sometimes be compared to a spoiled and fractious child; but a little observation convinced me that, in the midst of his extreme constitutional irritability, petulance, impatience, and sarcasm, there were some noble traits of character. Among these, was a keen sense of propriety. And when this was greatly appealed to, there was a disposition to be convinced and acknowledge indiscretions.

On more than one occasion, it seemed proper for the patient to understand, that, while his physician felt every disposition to treat him with kindness and respect, he was not insensible to what was due to himself. On one occasion, when I proposed something for his relief he petulantly and positively refused compliance. I paused, and addressed a few words to him. His good sense predominated; he apologized, and was as submissive as an infant. One evening I proposed a medical consultation, leaving the choice to himself. With an assurance of entire confidence in his medical attendant, he promptly objected to the proposal, with the remark, "In a multitude of counsel there is confusion; it leads to weakness and indecision; the patient may die while the doctors are starting at each other." On parting with him, and especially at night, I would receive the kindest acknowledgments in the most

affectionate tones, generally with the addition, "God bless you—he does bless you—and he will bless you." It seems as if his disposition to criticize on the pronunciation of words could not be restrained under any circumstances of bodily suffering or immediate danger of death. The slightest deviation from his standard of propriety must be met and corrected. In the application of words to convey ideas, he was extremely exact. He once remarked to me, that although the French was a vile language, yet it was preferable to any other for treaties and public documents, because every word was in its exact place—"no double meaning—there it stands." The night preceding his death, I passed about two hours in his chamber. He told me, in a plaintive tone, that his poor John was worn down with fatigue, and compelled to go to bed. A most attentive substitute supplied his place; but neither he nor I were like John, who knew where to place his hand on any thing in a large quantity of baggage prepared for an European voyage. The patient was greatly distressed in breathing in consequence of difficult expectation, and requested me, at my next visit, to bring instruments for performing the operation of bronchotomy, for he could not live unless relieved. Yet, in the same interview, he directed a certain newspaper to be brought to him. It was found, after a difficult search. He put on his spectacles, as he sat propped up in bed; turned over the paper several times, and examined it carefully; then placed his finger on a part, he had selected, and handed it to me, with a request that I would read it. It was headed "Cherokee." In the course of reading, I came to the word "omnipotence." I gave it the full sound, omnipotence. He checked me instantly—repeating it according to Walker. I offered my reasons for pronouncing it as I did. He did not rebut, but quickly said, "Pass on." Not long after, I pronounced the word "impetus" with the o long. He corrected me instantly. I hesitated on his criticism, and in an inquiring and doubtful tone, repeated the word as he had pronounced it. He sharply replied, "There can be no doubt of it." An immediate acknowledgment of the reader, that he stood corrected, appeared to satisfy the critic, and the piece was concluded. I now observed to him there was a great deal of sublimity in the composition. He directly referred me to the Mosaic account of creation, and repeated, "Let there be light, and there was light," and, "There is sublimity." He spoke, in this interview, of the slanders and lies that had been published against him in the newspapers. Even his domestic arrangements, his silver cups, &c., had been noticed, when every one might know that silver was more economical than highly finished china, or cut glass, that was liable to be broken. I believe the patient never fully relinquished his hold on life until the day he died. It is true, he had often said he was dying, he must die—or words to that effect; but these were rather to be considered as ebullitions of a morbidly irritated mind. The hope of getting off to Europe still lingered with him. In proof I will state, that perhaps on the third day of my attendance, he informed me that he intended to go on to New York the next morning, and wished my bill to be left at the bar. I understood it to be his intention to embark at New York for Europe. Instead of going in the morning, as he expected, he was so exremely ill in the night that I was called from my bed to visit him. He also requested me to have some sulphate of morphia, which he had in his possession as a pure imported article, divided into papers of one grain each. This was done by my direction at the apothecary store of Charles Ellis, No. 56 Chestnut street, who put up my prescription for the patient. The morning of the day that John Randolph died, I received an early and urgent message to visit him. Several persons were in the room, but soon left it, except his servant John, who appeared affected at the situation of his dying master. I remarked to John, soon after I arrived, that I had seen his master very low several times before, and he had revived, and perhaps he would again. The patient directly said, "John knows better than that." The interview of this morning was peculiarly impressive. I had not been long with him before he looked at me with great intensity, and said, in a very earnest and distinct manner, "I confirm every disposition in my Will, especially that respecting my slaves, whom I have manumitted, and for whom I have made provision."

"This declaration was to me altogether unexpected. It involved a subject which in our previous interviews had never been touched. It was one I should not have introduced. I assured him I was rejoiced to hear such a declaration from him. He appeared anxious to impress it on my mind. Soon after this I proposed to go, for a short time, to attend an urgent message received just before I left home, assuring my patient I would return as speedily as possible. He positively objected to my leaving him. "You must not go; you cannot, you shall not leave me." He called to his servant John to take care that the Doctor did not leave the room, and John accordingly locked the door and soon reported, "master I have locked the door and got the key in my pocket, the doctor can't go now." My proposal to leave him for a short time, even on a promise of return, evidently irritated him for a moment. It may show the situation of his mind, when I state that in the moment of excitement to which I have referred, he said, "if you do go you need not return." I appealed to him as to the propriety of such an order, inasmuch as I was only desirous of discharging my duty towards another patient who might stand in need of assistance. His manner instantly changed, and he said, "I retract that expression;—and, probably a quarter of an hour afterwards, casting on me an expressive look, he again said, 'I retract that expression.' I told him I thought I understood him distinctly on the subject he had communicated, and I presumed the Will would explain itself fully. He replied in his peculiar way, "No, you don't understand it; I know you don't. Our laws are extremely particular on the subject of slaves; a will may manumit them, but provision for their subsequent support requires that a declaration be made in the presence of a white witness; and it is requisite that the witness, after hearing the declaration, should continue with the party and never lose sight of him until he is gone or dead. You are a good witness for John—you see the propriety and importance of your remaining with me, your patients must make allowances for your situation." I saw and felt the force of the appeal. The interest of the scene increased every moment. I was now locked in a chamber with a dying statesman of no common order—one whose commanding talents and elevated political station, combined with great eccentricity of character, had spread his fame not only through his native land but over Europe. He then said, "John told me this morning 'master you are dying.' I made no attempt to conceal my views. On the contrary, I assured him I would speak to him with entire candor on the occasion, and told him it had been rather a subject of surprise that he had continued so long. He now made his preparations to die. Between him and his faithful servant there appeared to be a complete understanding. He directed John to bring him his father's breast button, which was immediately produced. He then directed him to place it in the bosom of his shirt. It was an old fashioned, large-sized stud. John placed it in the button hole of the shirt bosom; but, to fix it completely, required a hole on the opposite side. When this was announced to his master, he quickly said, "get a knife and cut one." I handed my penknife to John, who cut the hole and fixed the valuable relic to the satisfaction of the expiring patient. A napkin was also called for, and was placed by John over the breast of the patient. For a short time he lay perfectly quiet, his eyes were closed, and I concluded he was disposed to sleep. He suddenly roused from this state, with the words "Remember!" It was twice repeated; the last time at the top of his voice, evidently with great agitation. He cried out "Let me see the word." No reply followed, having learned enough of the character of my patient to ascertain that when I did not know exactly what, to say nothing. He then exclaimed "Get a dictionary—let me see the word." I cast my eyes around, and told him I believed there was none in the room. "Write it down then—let me see the word." I picked up one of his cards from the table. "Randolph of Roanoke," and inquired whether I should write on that? "Yes, nothing more proper." Then with my pencil I wrote *Remember*. He took the card in his hand in a hurried manner, and fastened his eyes on it with great intensity. "Write it on the back," he exclaimed. I did so, and handed it to him again. He was excessively agitated at this period; he repeated "Remember! You have no idea what it is, you can form no idea whatever, it has contributed to bring me to my present situation, but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained pardon." He then said, "Now let John take your pencil and draw a line under the word;" which was accordingly done. I inquired what was to be done with the card? He replied, "Put it in your pocket—take care of it—when I am dead look at it." The original is now in my possession.

"This was an impressive scene. All the plans of ambition, the honors and the wealth of this world had vanished as bubbles on the water. He knew and he felt that his very moments were few, and even they were numbered. It afforded his physician an opportunity, without being obtrusive, of offering to him a few serious observations, and pointing the expiring statesman to a hope beyond the grave. "My situation at this period was serious and embarrassing. Locked in the chamber of a patient, and solemnly called upon as a witness, confirming a will already made for the liberation and support of his slaves, when the only human ear that heard the declarations, except myself and the testator, was one of the very slaves included in the bequest, it required no unusual foresight to anticipate the construction that might be put upon such testimony, perhaps in a distant court where the witness might be personally unknown. When, added to this, it was found he was a member of the religious society of Friends, who had long since washed their hands from the stain of slavery, and whose sentiments on that subject were universally known, I saw that even under a charitable construction of the testimony, the force of early impressions, and the bias of education, might be supposed imperceptible to influence even an upright mind, and give a coloring towards and facts which, to others differently educated, might be viewed in another light. "Under these views, I introduced a subject of calling in some additional witness, and suggested sending down stairs for Edmund Badger, whose attentions were very great to him. He replied, 'I have already communicated that to him.' I stated it was my intention to be with him as much as possible until his death, but with his concurrence I would send for two young physicians who should remain and never lose sight of him until he was dead, and to whom he could make the declaration. My son, Doctor Isaac Parrish, and my young friend, and late pupil, Dr. Francis West, were proposed to him, saying that the latter was a brother of Captain West. He quickly asked, 'Captain West of the packet?' On receiving an affirmative reply, he said, 'Send for him—he is the man—I'll have him.' From some circumstances that had come to my knowledge, I had reason to believe that Captain James West was a favorite with the patient. Before the door was unlocked, he pointed towards a Bureau, and requested I would take from it a remuneration for my services. To this I promptly objected; informing him I should feel as though I were acting indelicately to comply. He then waived the subject by saying, 'In England it is always customary.' The witnesses were now sent for, and soon arrived. The dying man was propped up in bed, with pillows nearly erect. Those only who knew his form and singular physiognomy, can form an idea of his appearance at this moment. Being extremely sensitive to cold, he had a blanket over his head and shoulders; and he directed John to place his hat on over the blanket, which aided in

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"My situation at this period was serious and embarrassing. Locked in the chamber of a patient, and solemnly called upon as a witness, confirming a will already made for the liberation and support of his slaves, when the only human ear that heard the declarations, except myself and the testator, was one of the very slaves included in the bequest, it required no unusual foresight to anticipate the construction that might be put upon such testimony, perhaps in a distant court where the witness might be personally unknown. When, added to this, it was found he was a member of the religious society of Friends, who had long since washed their hands from the stain of slavery, and whose sentiments on that subject were universally known, I saw that even under a charitable construction of the testimony, the force of early impressions, and the bias of education, might be supposed imperceptible to influence even an upright mind, and give a coloring towards and facts which, to others differently educated, might be viewed in another light.

"Under these views, I introduced a subject of calling in some additional witness, and suggested sending down stairs for Edmund Badger, whose attentions were very great to him. He replied, 'I have already communicated that to him.' I stated it was my intention to be with him as much as possible until his death, but with his concurrence I would send for two young physicians who should remain and never lose sight of him until he was dead, and to whom he could make the declaration. My son, Doctor Isaac Parrish, and my young friend, and late pupil, Dr. Francis West, were proposed to him, saying that the latter was a brother of Captain West. He quickly asked, 'Captain West of the packet?' On receiving an affirmative reply, he said, 'Send for him—he is the man—I'll have him.' From some circumstances that had come to my knowledge, I had reason to believe that Captain James West was a favorite with the patient. Before the door was unlocked, he pointed towards a Bureau, and requested I would take from it a remuneration for my services. To this I promptly objected; informing him I should feel as though I were acting indelicately to comply. He then waived the subject by saying, 'In England it is always customary.' The witnesses were now sent for, and soon arrived. The dying man was propped up in bed, with pillows nearly erect. Those only who knew his form and singular physiognomy, can form an idea of his appearance at this moment. Being extremely sensitive to cold, he had a blanket over his head and shoulders; and he directed John to place his hat on over the blanket, which aided in

keeping it close to his head. The hat bore evident marks of age, and was probably the one exposed to the pelting of the storm during his discomfort on the day of his arrival. With a countenance full of sorrow, John stood close to the bed-side of his dying mother. The four witnesses, to wit: Edmund Budget, Doctor Francis West, my son, Doctor Isaac Farish, and myself, were placed in a similar position, in full view. It was evidently an awfully interesting moment to the patient. He rallied all the expiring energies of mind and body to the last effort. His whole soul seemed concentrated in the act. His eyes flashed feeling and intelligence. Pointing towards us with his long index finger, he addressed us: "I condemn all the directions in my will respecting my slaves, and direct them to be released, particularly in regard to a provision for their support." And then raising his arm as high as he could, he brought it down with his open hand on the shoulder of his favorite John, adding these words: "Fidelity for this man." He then asked of us whether we understood him.

"At the close of this exhausting effort, I remarked to my fellow witnesses, that my patient a short time before informed me, in private, that, according to the laws of Virginia, a will might annul slaves, yet in order for their subsequent support, it was necessary that a declaration should be made in the presence of one or more white witnesses, who, after receiving it from the party, should remain and never leave sight of him until he was dead. I then appealed to the dying man, to know whether I had stated it correctly; he replied yes, and, graciously waving his hand as a token of our dismission, he said "the young gentlemen will remain with me." I took leave, with an assurance that I would return as speedily as possible, and remain with him. After an absence of perhaps an hour, or more, and about fifty minutes before his death, I returned to his sick room; but now the scene was changed. His once prostrating eye had lost its expression, his powerful mind had given way, and he appeared totally incapable of giving any correct directions relative to his worldly concerns. To record what now took place may not be required, further than to say, that almost to the last moment some of his contributions could be seen lingering about him. He had entered within "the dark valley of the shadow of death," and what was now passing in his chamber was like the distant voices of words which fall with confusion on the ear. The further this master spirit receded from human review, the more he became lost in the deep recesses of the valley, and all that was mortal of Randolph of Roanoke was hidden in death. In conclusion, perhaps, it may be proper for me clearly and distinctly to state, that at the time he made these declarations in my presence, relative to his will, he was capable of discriminating correctly between things; and he also possessed tenacity of memory. Hence I give it as my decided belief, that he was of sound disposing mind and memory. Early in the afternoon of the day on which John Randolph died, it was concluded, by the four witnesses, to commit to writing the declarations which he had made, according to their understanding of them. This I did, in a room contiguous to the one where he died, and where his corpse was then lying; and the original paper is now in my possession. The paper is a true copy of the same.

JOB PARRISH.

Public Sentiment in the South.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS

Of the Committee appointed by a Public Meeting of the citizens of Richmond, Virginia.

The Committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of the city of Richmond, and the County of Henrico, held on Friday the 24th day of July, 1856, to consider and report what measures are proper to be adopted in regard to the attempts made in some of the Northern States, to interfere with the slave property of the South, have had this subject under their serious consideration, and submit the following Report and Resolutions for adoption:

In common with every respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, we deeply lament that stern necessity, and a regard for our just and constitutional rights, and the peace and harmony of our country have required of us some public expression of our opinions, and some decisive action on this momentous and delicate subject. No considerations short of those could have induced us, in our primary character to bring into notice the measures, which some associations to the North have adopted, the direct effects of which are, the destruction of our excellent form of government; to overthrow this fair country with a civil and armed war, and to convert these prosperous States with a gloom and desolation that neither patriotism nor wisdom can remove or repair. We approach, then, this delicate subject with every conviction of the temperance and forbearance with which it should be treated, and with the fixed design of doing and saying nothing but that which the exigency of the occasion shall demand.

It is no longer to be disguised, (and we make the acknowledgment with astonishment, regret, and indignation) that systematic and persevering efforts have for some time been making in the Northern States, to produce a direct interference with the slave property of the South.

As long, however, as these efforts were confined to the proceedings of a few unprincipled and reckless fanatics, sustained by some misguided, yet well-meaning Philanthropists, we were willing to rely solely on the liberal, intelligent, and temperate of our fellow-citizens of the North, to restrain and destroy these irregular, unaided, and disorganizing movements. No good or reflecting man among us desired to add any thing to the excitement, which the past foolish and vicious measures of the Northern Abolitionists were so well calculated to produce, and none of us could reconcile it to our duty to ourselves, as to our beloved country, to do any act that might, in the least degree, alienate or tend to alienate any portion of our common country from the cause, sustained by those sentiments we, in Virginia, and all the other Southern States, have forever declared our constant intention to maintain. We have therefore been constrained, under the most painful and anxious consideration, to take the most decided and unequivocal position in relation to the measures, which have been adopted by some of the Northern States, to interfere with the slave property of the South. We have therefore adopted the following Resolutions, which we submit to the consideration of our fellow-citizens, and which we trust will be sustained by them.

in frankness on our part, as it would be unjust towards them. Conceding it to be true, (and we have no disposition to bring into doubt its perfect truth,) that a very large majority of the entire population of the non slave holding States condemn all interference with the subject of slavery, either by legislation on the part of Congress, or in any other manner, yet it cannot be denied that the Abolitionists have formed and organized numerous societies in these States—have raised large sums of money to disseminate throughout the nation, their disorganizing, seditious, and incendiary doctrines—that they have established presses, and are printing, and even now distributing in our own and the Southern States the most dangerous and inflammatory publications, for the undesignated purpose of producing, by fraud or by force, the immediate emancipation of our slaves.

Numerically small as this band of desperadoes now is, they possess pecuniary resources, energy of character, and recklessness of purpose sufficient to do much mischief. They are beyond the reach of our laws, and with impunity throw, or attempt to throw, among us materials which are designed and well calculated to lead to insurrection, plunder, and murder. With such men we cannot stop to reason, or to remonstrate; to those of our Northern fellow citizens who wisely and virtuously reprobate all of these attempted outrages on the South, we may safely appeal in the existing emergency, that they do, by strong, yet lawful—by mild, yet constitution means, terminate and remove all our just causes of complaint.

Were these States separate and independent nations, and such associations were tolerated by the existing governments of them, it has ever been held among all civilized nations, that the one whose peace and repose might be threatened by such means, has an unquestioned right to demand the removal. If this be true, between foreign States, how much stronger is our claim for a like remedy upon those who belong and constitute, and as we fervently hope will ever continue to constitute, as a part of the same nation, bound together by every tie of interest and affection. If the power and force of public opinion be not strong enough in the non slave holding States to put down these mad and disorganizers, then we of the South have every fair and reasonable claim on these States, to attain this end by the passage of effectual and constitutional laws. We cannot doubt, that so just an appeal will be promptly acquiesced in, nor will we anticipate or attempt to depict the consequences which might ensue from a failure or refusal to yield such acquiescence. It is entirely in the power of the South, by a change of policy, greatly to annoy the Northern States; for, were we to pass laws to remove all our free negroes, as disturbers of the peace from our borders, and to send them to be lodged on our sister States to the North and the East of us, we might not infringe any of their laws, but we should be justly charged with a want of courtesy, liberality, and friendship. But we adopt no measure to embarrass those States, which are more fortunate in the exemption from a large colored population. It is just, however, to our brethren of the North, solemnly to warn them, that our right of property in our slaves is guaranteed by the Constitution, and to remind them how severely they have in all time past regarded this right, that the least attempt to impair the value of this guarantee, by endeavoring to procure the abolition of slavery by Congress, in either of the States, or in any of the territories where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one State into another, we shall hold to be a wanton and obvious violation of the compact between the States, and destructive of the whole frame of government.

We cannot permit this proposition to be discussed; the converse of it is so startling and so glaringly iniquitous, that the Southern people cannot tolerate its argument. The continuance of slavery, its wisdom, justice, or expediency, are questions for ourselves, and ourselves only, and the days of this Republic will have been numbered, on that, when we shall have conceded to any others than our own people the decision of these questions. We admonish, then, our Northern fellow-citizens, that as they value the blessings bestowed by our Constitution, and the continuance of the Union, as they estimate the peace of our Country, as they would guard against civil commotion, war, and bloodshed, to make all within their borders, and under the influence of their laws, desist from their mad and wicked schemes—wicked, essentially wicked and mischievous, as well towards the black man, as towards the white, and equally destructive to the happiness of the one, and the improvement of the other. Nothing can so strongly demonstrate this truth, as the recent deplorable occurrences in our sister State, Mississippi, where the machinations of a few very few banditti, have thrown that whole community into commotion, and brought on the heads of the white and black offenders the summary reprobation of a wronged and outraged people. Thus, while we have been but considering the necessary measures to arrest the coming evil, we have exhibited, practically, its tendency and result. The aspirations of every humane man and patriot should surely be, that the time may be far, very far removed, when like scenes shall be witnessed through our Southern country; and yet, as certainly as we are here assembled will they be, if the rash and wicked attempts of the abolitionists are not promptly repressed. The experience of all time past has shown, however, that the safest and surest means for providing against such dangers as now threaten our domestic peace, are a reliance on our own energies and preparations, and not to repose too much on the sense of justice of those who, from various causes, cannot so well perceive, or guard against the impending wrong. While we therefore appeal, with entire confidence, to the justice of our Northern brethren, we should not neglect to adopt all efficient measures within our own territory, to provide against any mischief, and to arrest the career of these lawless intruders. Committees of vigilance and correspondence should be organized throughout the State, and our fellow-citizens should be invited, without delay, to hold meetings in their respective counties and corporations for this purpose. The Police should be required to exert its utmost vigilance, to detect and bring to punishment all offenders against our laws, and each citizen should stand pledged to give the most prompt information of their slightest infractions. To our own legislature we should apply for further legislation and action. Our laws should be strengthened, and as the guardians of our rights, our peace, and our happiness, the General Assembly should call on our sister States to remedy, by all means practicable, our just complaints against any of their citizens. Guided by these views and sentiments, your Committee submit,

for the adoption of the meeting, the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we shall hold any attempt to impair the rights of property in our slaves, as guaranteed by the Constitution, by the abolition of slavery by Congress in any of the States, or any of the Territories where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one State to another, as a wanton violation of our political compact, and destructive of the whole frame of our government.

2. Resolved, That we have a just claim on all the non slaveholding States for the enactment of suitable and efficient laws, to repress and put down, by adequate penalties, all incendiary or seditious associations whose avowed purpose is to disturb our peace and to excite insurrection among our slaves; and we confidently rely on the wisdom and firmness of the General Assembly, by a proper appeal to these States, to procure the passage of such laws.

3. Resolved, That it is necessary the existing laws of this Commonwealth for the suppression of the printing and circulating incendiary publications, to give them more efficiency, should be amended.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Twenty-one, appointed by the citizens of Charleston.

The Committee of Twenty-one, to whom was referred the important subject on which the citizens of Charleston were lately convened, beg leave to Report. That they have had the matter referred to them under due deliberation, and recommend the adoption of the annexed Resolutions. The Committee have purposely abstained from any labored argument on the subject of Slavery, not from any inability to sustain, on moral and scriptural grounds, its existence and toleration, as now established in South-Carolina, but from a deep conviction of the fixed resolution of the people of this State, to permit no discussion within her limits of Rights which she deems inherent and inseparable from the very existence of the State; rights which existed before the Union was formed, and which were guaranteed to her by the Federal Constitution, when, as a Sovereign State, she became a member of the Confederacy. The Committee therefore submit the following Resolutions for the adoption of the Citizens, without further comment:

Resolved, That we hold it to be an unquestionable truth, that the subject of Slavery, as it now exists in the Slave holding States of this Union, is in all its bearings, a domestic question, belonging exclusively to the citizens of these States;—that the people of no other State have any right to interfere therewith, in any manner whatsoever, and that such interference is utterly inconsistent with the Federal compact, and cannot be submitted to.

Resolved, That we regard, with the utmost indignation and abhorrence, the proceedings of those incendiaries in some of our sister States, who, under the name of "Anti-Slavery Societies," and other specious appellations, are endeavoring to undermine our institutions, regardless of the fatal consequences which must inevitably result from the prosecution of their nefarious schemes, which, if successful, could not fail to involve the Southern States in ruin, and produce the utter destruction of that class of persons for whose welfare they pretend to be so solicitous.

The statements recently put forth, of the existence at this time, of 250 such Societies in thirteen States, and the weekly issue from a single Press in the City of New York of Pamphlets and Papers, with which our Public Mail has been lately burdened, and which are now spreading their deleterious influence throughout the Southern States—admission of the absolute necessity of taking prompt and decisive measures, to avert the dire calamities which such proceedings are so well calculated to produce.

Resolved, That these proceedings have brought about a crisis, which makes an earnest, and we trust it may prove an irresistible, appeal to all such of our Fellow-Citizens in the non-Slave holding States as may disapprove of these Societies and their measures, calling upon them by every consideration of duty and of patriotism, to manifest that disapprobation, not merely by the expression of their opinions, but by the most active, resolute, and persevering efforts to put down these Associations, and to suppress that financial spirit, which, in pursuing an imaginary good, is regardless of the fatal consequences which are inseparable even from its continued prosecution, among which, not the least to be lamented, would be THE CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

Resolved, That, under our political system, where a number of Sovereign States are united together by a written compact in a Federal Union, for special purposes, and not for such an union as an unquestionable right to expect and require, (what is indeed the very basis of such a connexion) that no interference whatever shall take place with her domestic police, or PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, either by the constituted authorities of the Federal or State Governments, or by the people of other States, and it is the imperative duty of each State to prevent, by suitable penalties and provisions, their own Citizens from being guilty of any such interference with the domestic policy of any other State.

Resolved, That the Post Office establishment cannot, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, and the objects of such an institution, be converted into an instrument for the dissemination of incendiary publications; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to provide that it shall not be so converted, which can easily be effected by merely making it unlawful to transport, by the Public Mail, through the limits of any State, any seditious papers, forbidden by the laws of such State to be introduced or circulated therein, and by adopting the necessary regulations to effect this object.

Resolved, That, in the event of no effectual measures being adopted, either by the General or State Governments, or by the people of the non-slave-holding States, for the suppression of the great and growing evil of which we complain, it will become the solemn duty of all those States having a common interest with us on this subject, to adopt the most decisive and efficacious measures to protect themselves.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of making such an earnest appeal to the people of the non-slaveholding States as may convince them of the true state of public feeling amongst us, it would, in the opinion of this meeting, be desirable to bring about a cordial co-operation among all the States having a common interest with us, either through a CONVENTION, or in any other way best calculated to embody public sentiment, so that THE TRUTH MAY BE MADE KNOWN, that however we may differ among ourselves on other points, we are on this subject as ONE MAN IN THE FIXED AND UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN OUR RIGHTS, AND DEFEND OUR PROPERTY AGAINST ALL ATTACKS—BE THE CONSEQUENCES WHAT THEY MAY.

Resolved, That we have no doubt of the right of each State to provide by law against the introduction of a moral pestilence calculated to endanger its existence, and to give authority to their courts adequate to the suppression of the evil; and we therefore respectfully submit to the Legislature of this State, the propriety of passing laws (should those now of force not be adequate to the object) commensurate with the means now practiced against us, and especially giving authority to the Judges by proper warrants, to seize and destroy, and requiring all persons to deliver up to be destroyed, all incendiary publications which may be brought into this State, calculated to excite domestic insurrections, or to disturb the tranquility, happiness, and safety of the people.

What's in a name?—There was an Officer attached to the Russian Legation at Washington, whose name was "Blowmanood"—Blow-my-nose-off.

BALTIMORE RIOTS.

From the Baltimore Gazette, of August 10.

RIOTS.

In every large city there is a portion of the population is fitted to be used as instruments for perpetrating lawless outrages—always ready to act when they think they can do so with a prospect of impunity—but seldom venturing to act, unless when they are countenanced, either directly or indirectly, by the advice and expression of opinions of a portion of the respectable part of the community.—Boston, Providence, New York, and Philadelphia have all recently been disgraced by lawless outrages, which the greater portion of the respectable citizens in each decidedly and openly condemned—which the police in each city endeavored in vain to prevent—and which, from causes connected in some measure with the supposed grievance improperly attempted to be remedied; in some measure with the mode of trial, which is the boast of freemen—and perhaps from the difficulty of obtaining testimony—have not in any instance been adequately redressed or punished.

In each of those places, a portion of the citizens believed that they had a correct object in view, but their anxiety to correct or punish what they deemed a flagrant abuse, they appeared to forget the just and necessary rule which every good citizen and every moral and just man is bound at all times to respect—never to attempt redress or punishment on a breach of the law by committing another. In Baltimore we are, unfortunately, imitating the outrages as we have, on many occasions imitated, the praise-worthy acts of the inhabitants of other great cities of the Union, and with similar increase of energy and effect—we say we are, for we believe that the outrages in our city have not yet terminated. A spirit of insubordination to the laws, and of disobedience and resistance of lawful authority has been excited and countenanced, until it has attained a degree of strength too mighty to be quelled, or even restrained, by those who assisted to raise it, although aided by those who, by temporizing, have permitted to increase it unrestrained.

We stated, on Saturday, that the rioters assembled in Monument Square the preceding evening, separated with an avowed determination to renew their lawless proceedings on Saturday night, and expressed our belief that they would effect the contemplated outrage, unless the respectable citizens should unite with firmness and energy under the direction of the legal authorities to prevent it. A number of citizens attended at the Mayor's office on Saturday afternoon, at his request, for the purpose of consulting as to the course proper to be pursued. The Mayor having the power, by law, to call on the officers commanding the militia and volunteer corps of the city to order a sufficient armed force, when necessary, to suppress insurrections—it was proposed, by some of the gentlemen present, that he should exercise that power on the present occasion; and it was strongly urged that it would be the most humane as well as the most efficient course, to have so large a force of armed citizens assembled early in the evening, as would deter the ill-disposed from making any attempt to destroy property, or otherwise, by open violence, disturb the peace of the city. The proposition was opposed, for reasons which were satisfactory to a majority of the meeting—and it was decided that a number of citizens should be summoned, under the authority of the Sheriff, to aid in preserving the peace, as many of them as could with convenience to be on horseback, and each to be armed only with a short wooden stick. A number of special bailiffs, constables, and watchmen, were appointed to unite with the regular police, and all were to act under the direction of the Mayor, and such persons as he should designate. The result of this arrangement will be seen in the account of the events of Saturday night, which we copy from the American of this morning:

"At sunset, agreeably to the plan previously concerted, squads of police officers were stationed in the several streets leading to Monument Square, the residence of Mr. Johnson, for the purpose of preventing any one from having access to it. Immediately after dark, the citizens & constables joined the regular police, and lines of guards were posted across the several streets. The greatest throng was soon found to be at the intersection of Calvert and Baltimore streets, and before nine o'clock, the horse and foot guards at that station had some very severe conflicts with the assailants. Several charges were made into the throng by the horsemen, and the stones and brick bats flew as thick as hail. The scene is described, by those who witnessed it, as being really fearful, but the police firmly maintained their line, although several of them were very severely hurt by missiles. While those proceedings were going on in this quarter, an attack was commenced, about 9 o'clock, on the house of Mr. Glenn, in North Charles street. No precautions having been taken to prevent approach to the house, its windows were soon demolished. About 20 minutes after the attack had been commenced on Mr. Glenn's house, a temporary suspension of violence was effected by a detachment of a dozen horsemen sent from the Square, who dashed through the assailants. As they did not, however, return to the charge, the throwing of missiles against the house was resumed in a few minutes with renewed vigor. One of the horsemen, it is said, was injured by the accidental discharge of his own pistol, at the moment of approaching the scene of action. The assailants were now rapidly gaining accessions of strength, but the strongly barricaded doors and windows resisted all their efforts at effecting an entrance. In the meantime, the iron railing at the front door was forcibly rent asunder, and with the iron bars, and afterwards with axes, a new attack was directed against the door. After an incessant labor of about 20 minutes, it was finally forced open and the assailants poured in. The parlor and chamber doors were successively battered down, and the work of destruction now assumed a new aspect. The elegant furniture on the different floors was precipitated into the street, and what was not crushed in the fall was immediately broken by the party outside. The house was completely sacked, from the garret to the cellar—not an article was saved.

The assailants kept undisputed possession of the house until between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, when a small body of citizens, armed with muskets, marched to the spot, effected an entrance, took eight or nine prisoners, and cleared the house. While the detachment was on its way to the watchhouse with the prisoners, a violent assault was made on it in Lexington, near Charles street, with stones and bricks, which was returned by a volley of musketry. Two of the assailants, it is said, were shot down.

The different stations where guards were posted, to prevent access to the Square, were all more or less frequently the scene of alarm and contention, and with the discharge of fire arms, the shouts of the

multitude, and the rapid passage of the horsemen, the night had a truly fearful aspect. The watch house on North street, the receptacle for the prisoners, was the scene of incessant din and commotion; during one of the latter, which occurred about two in the morning, a man was badly shot with a pistol. At day break on Sunday morning, the prisoners, 55 in number, were conveyed to jail."

It is proper to add to the above account, that no other arms than the sticks were used or exhibited by the citizens stationed or otherwise acting as guards to preserve the peace of the city, until after eight or ten of them had been severely wounded by stones and brick, thrown by those who were attempting to pass from Baltimore street up North Calvert street to the Square in front of Johnson's house. It so happened, that the pavement in Baltimore street, near Calvert, had been raised for the purpose of repairing, and a pile of several thousand bricks, at the corner where a house was erecting—furnished a convenient magazine of missiles, which were showered by the rioters with unparagoned ferocity on the unarmed citizens assembled to support the laws. A bullet was also fired by one of the assaulting mob, which wounded one of the civil officers.

The citizens, thus assailed and defenceless, sent a deputation to the Mayor and the judges, to request that they might be furnished with fire arms, as the only efficient defence against the dangerous missiles with which they had been so outrageously attacked—and to state, that unless such arms were furnished, they could no longer remain in so hazardous a situation. It was, therefore, on consultation, decided, that muskets should be furnished to them, with a strict caution that they were not to fire in any instance unless attacked, or the assailants should, after notice, continue to approach the entrances to the streets they were directed to guard.

Although the destruction of Mr. Glenn's house was for the moment suspended, as stated in the American, it was very soon resumed by a number of men and boys, who continued their depredations through the whole of Sunday, without any attempt to interruption—the furniture, linen, and articles of wearing apparel were first broken or torn to pieces, and then carried off by boys and women, white and black—the liquors, of which there was a large quantity, were in part drunk by the rioters—but by far the greater portion were carried off in bottles and other vessels containing them—hundreds of boys, many of them of decent appearance, were seen, on the Sabbath day, carrying bottles of stolen wine through the streets of our city without molestation. The laws appeared to have ceased to operate, and the officers of Justice to be paralyzed.

During the day it was reported that the Mayor had left the city; this report, however, was incorrect—it was, also, and with better grounds, reported, that a large party was organized to renew with increased numbers the riotous proceedings which had so far been successful—and especially to effect the destruction of Mr. Johnson's house and furniture, which they had been compelled to defer by the measures pursued by the well disposed citizens—and several other persons, including the Mayor, and the most conspicuous of the defenders of the laws the preceding night, were designated as objects of intended vengeance on Sunday night. In the afternoon, the following address of the Mayor, in a printed handbill, was circulated through the city:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, AUG. 9.
Once more I appeal to my fellow citizens, to stay the progress of violence, and prevent a repetition of the lamentable events of the last night. Called by your free suffrages to the Mayoralty of your city, and charged by you with the preservation of its order, I have, throughout my whole official career, and up to the present moment, labored incessantly to promote that object, by the FORCE OF REASON, AND THE UNARMED HAND OF LAW. I have deeply deplored the destruction, and with which my earnest appeals have been met, and a resort to deadly weapons, AGAINST MY JUDGMENT AND ADVICE has been unfortunately taken.

It remains for the prudent, the pacific, the lovers of good order, those who would not expose the property of the city to pillage, to arouse before it is too late, and restore to us our recent blasted tranquility, and its accompanying happiness and prosperity. And in furtherance of this most valuable end, I earnestly entreat the orderly and well disposed, except such as may be engaged in aiding the civil authority, to remain at home, and prevent the younger members of their families from resorting to tumultuary assemblages.

JESSE HUNT, Mayor.
A formal application had been made, on Saturday night, to the principal officer of the militia, then in the city, for aid to suppress the existing riotous insurrection, and orders as we learn had accordingly been issued to the officers of the several companies and corps. It was, however, ascertained in the afternoon that no efficient aid from that source could be furnished.

The citizens were therefore left wholly without any legal protection or defence from the meditated outrages, and the mob accordingly proceeded, without interruption, to execute as many of them as the time of darkness would permit.

The house of Mr. Johnson was broke open as soon as it was dark, the furniture, beds, wearing apparel of the family, and books to the value of at least ten thousand dollars, broken and torn to pieces, carried out into the square in front of the house and burned. The house itself was greatly injured—the marble steps and pillars in front were torn down and broken, a part of the front wall pulled down—and its entire demolition seems to have only been delayed, because of the want of time to effect other objects. The house of John B. Morris, in South street was broken open, his furniture taken out and burned; in doing which the window frames of the front were set on fire, which the prompt aid of a fire company extinguished.

The house in which Evan T. Elliott resided, in Pratt street, was broken open, the furniture taken out and burned—except what was pilfered by the constant attendants of the rioters. The house was stated to be the property of a widow lady—and by a strange mixture of respect for her as distinguished from the occupant, whom they wished to injure, they refrained from destroying it. The house of the Mayor, in Fayette street, was broken open—a part of his furniture taken out and burned, or otherwise destroyed. The house of Captain Bentzinger, and the store of Captain Willey were both opened, and their property broken and otherwise injured—the sole offence was the assistance each had rendered the preceding evening in support of law and order.

Such is a faint and brief outline of the principal facts that have occurred within the last two days—on which we have not, at present, either time or inclination to comment.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, August 22, 1835.

STATE ELECTIONS.

From the returns received, we are inclined to believe that Van Buren has received a signal defeat at the recent elections in this State. We have no doubt but that there will be a decided majority of anti-Van Buren men in the next Legislature. The following changes from last year have been ascertained:

The Whigs have gained 13 members, and lost 4. The Van Burens have gained 4, and lost 13. A clear gain for the Whigs of NINE members.

The representation in Congress stands the same as last year, in number, 7 Whigs to 6 Van Buren men—though two changes have been made, one for, the other against Van Buren. Dr. Hall (V. B.) has been turned out, and Mr. Pettigrew (W.) put in. In the Raleigh district, Gen. Barringer (W.) has been turned out, and Dr. Montgomery (V. B.) put in. The latter change is truly to be regretted; Gen. Barringer has shown himself to be a faithful and independent representative of the people, one who never could be brought to worship at the shrine of unbridled ambition; hence the unceasing efforts of the Van Buren party to defeat him.—They have been permitted to accomplish their object, and we ask—what has the People gained by the change? We answer, that for a fearless and honest public servant they have had saddled upon them a man whose only merit is his devotion to a corrupt party, who would barter the dearest rights of freemen for their own elevation.

The following is the result of the vote for a member to Congress from this district:

	REYNOLDS.	CRANE.	PEARSON.
Rowan,	289	927	691
Davidson,	802	213	256
Randolph,	931	117	269
Chatham,	1174	332	83
Total,	3,119	1,622	1,309

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

In the haste of putting our paper to press last week, we omitted to state that William Chambers, Esq., was elected, without opposition, for the Borough of Salisbury.

Cabarrus County.—Senate, David Long. Commons, Col. Daniel M. Barringer, and Levi Hope. State of the poll: Long 185, George Klatts 161, James Young 110. Commons, Barringer 609, Hope 441, J. Williams 270, George Ury 176, N. Sims 156.—All Whigs.

Chatham.—Senate, Hugh McQueen. Commons, John C. Cotton (V. B.) and J. S. Guthrie. State of the poll: Cotton 1015, Brummett 943, William Roper 308, Lewis Snyder 193.

Mr. Staley was in the last Legislature, and voted with the Van Burens, but has since "renounced" Van Buren "and all his works," and is now for White.

Davidson.—Senate, John A. Hogan. Commons, G. Smith and Charles Brummett. All Whites. State of the poll: Hogan 601, Henry Walker 136. Commons, Smith 1015, Brummett 943, William Roper 308, Lewis Snyder 193.

Iredell.—Senate, John M. Young. Commons, James A. King and Solomon Lowdermilk. All Whites. State of the poll: Young 451, Geo. F. Davidson 431. Commons, King 881, Lowdermilk 850, William Potts 433, John Mustin (V. B.) 393.

Wilkes.—Senate, James Wellborn. Commons, Wm. Horton and John Watts. All Whites.

Mecklenburg.—Senate, Dr. S. Fox. Commons, J. M. Hutchison and James Dun. All for Van Buren.

Surry.—Senate, H. M. Waugh. Commons, Thomas L. Clingman and Mordecai Fleming. Commons, Stokes, Matthew R. Moore. Commons, J. F. Pender and Caleb Matthews. All Whites.

Lincoln.—Senate, John H. Hays. Commons, Henry Canaler and Michael Hoke. Commons, E. J. Irwin and Henry Perkins. All Whites.

Montgomery.—Senate, Reuben Kendall. Commons, Peter R. Lilly and William Harris. All Whites.

Wake.—Senate, Samuel Whitaker. Commons, Allen Rodgers, Jr. Commons, J. Harrison and Alfred Perkins. Politics unknown.

Orange.—Senate, Joseph Allison. Commons, John Stockard and ———. All for Van Buren.

Town of Hillsborough.—All for Van Buren.

Cumberland.—Senate, Duncan McCracken. Commons, Dillon Jordan and Arch. McNeill. All V. B.

Town of Fayetteville.—Thomas L. Hyatt. Commons, John M. Bryan and A. Neal. All said to be for V. B.

Hyde.—Senate, William Selby. Commons, R. M. G. Moore and John Swindell. All for White.

Currituck.—Senate, Daniel Lindsey. Commons, J. Harrison and Alfred Perkins. Politics unknown.

Greene.—Senate, Wyatt Moore. Commons, J. Harper (W.) and T. Hoke. Commons, James W. Howard and John Hammond. All for White.

Carteret.—Senate, James W. Ryan. Commons, J. W. Hunt and Elijah S. Bell. All against Van Buren.

Brunswick.—Senate, Frederick J. Hill. Commons, Wm. R. Hall and ———. All against V. Buren.

Bertie.—Senate, A. W. Mebane. Commons, Thomas Speller and John Leigh. All for Van Buren.

Robeson.—Senate, Malcom Patterson. Commons, Oliver K. Tuton and A. Watson. Politics unknown.

Town of Wilmington.—Edward B. Dudley. Commons, Major Geo. (W.) and William West. Commons, J. McD. Carson and J. H. Bedford. All White men.

New-Hanover.—Senate, L. H. Marsteller. Commons, C. Henry and J. R. Walker. All for V. B.

Guilford.—Senate, J. M. Morehead. Commons, R. Gorrell and J. H. Lindsay. All Whites.

We understand that Rockingham County sends three Van Buren men to the Legislature—names not known.

James Graham (Whig) is re-elected to Congress from the Burke district by a majority of 18 votes over Gen. David Newland (Van Buren).

In the Lincoln district, H. W. Conner (V. B.) is re-elected by a majority of about 1,400 votes over Bartlett Shipp, Esq. (Whig).

In the Fayetteville district, Edmund Deberry (W.) is re-elected by a majority of several hundred over Mr. Leachin Bethune (Van Buren).

In the Northern district, Jesse Spright (V. B.) is re-

elected by a majority of 767 votes over Mr. McLeod, the Whig candidate.

Messrs. Lewis Williams, A. H. Shepherd, and Wm. B. Sheppard (all Whigs) have all been re-elected from their respective districts without any serious opposition.

THE ADDRESS OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Occupies nearly ten closely printed columns of the Globe. As a composition, it has little merit; as an argument it is incoherent and inconclusive. This wordy document appears intended partly as a defence of the Convention, and partly as a cajoling appeal to the prejudices and prepossessions of the ignorant in favor of the office-holders' party and their candidates, Van Buren and Johnson.

In prosecution of the plan regularly and systematically pursued for some time, by the Kitchen Cabinet, to destroy the confidence of the people in the Senate, a base and insidious attack is made on that body. The Senate is the Representative of State Sovereignty, and the citadel of the Rights of the States in the Federal Government; and while this branch remains as it is at present constituted, we cannot readily become a consolidated nation. By this office-holders' Committee who harp on their Republicanism to nauseate, and profess the strongest regard for our institutions, it is asserted that in the organization of the Senate "THE EQUITABLE PRINCIPLE OF REPRESENTATION WAS DISREGARDED!" and calculations are made to excite the hostility and jealousy of the larger States against the smaller ones. That it may be seen how audacious, how anti-republican and traitorous are the designs of these minions of office, we quote the following extract entire:

"In its organization, are not the House of Representatives and the EXECUTIVE alone regarded as the popular branches of the Government, and immediately responsible to the People? But not so the Senate. There the EQUITABLE PRINCIPLE OF REPRESENTATION, founded on contribution and population, was, as a matter of compromise, DISREGARDED. In that Branch of the Government, each State on the score of its sovereignty, has equal rights. Its legislative powers are co-extensive with the popular branch, with the exception of money bills! No laws can pass without its concurrence; the most important proceedings of the Executive are subject to its revision; all important appointments require its assent. There is the power to ratify treaties, and try all impeachments of the high officers of the Government, Executive and Judicial! There the small State of Delaware, with a population of 75 thousand, has a representation equal to New York, with more than two million! There four States with a population of more than five millions, are only entitled to a representation equal to the four smallest, with a population of less than four hundred thousand! There one half of the nation, residing in four or five of the largest States, has a representation only equal to about the thirtieth part, residing in the four smallest States! There one half of the whole American People residing in four or five States, are represented by eight or ten votes only, whilst the others are represented by thirty-eight or forty! Would the Convention have been willing, or would the people ever have consented to give such powers to one branch of the Government, and that too constituted as the Senate is, unless it had been intended to leave the others to the immediate action of the popular will, and especially one so important as that of electing the President?"

We request the reader to pause and inquire what means such an attack on the Senate of these United States, in the address of this Caucus recommending their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency? Is it that Delaware has as much influence in the Senate as New York, connected with the election of Martin Van Buren? If he is elected, is his influence to be exerted to amend the EQUITABLE PRINCIPLE DISREGARDED in the Constitution of the Senate? Do the people want the representation of the Senate changed? Is not the influence of New York already sufficiently preponderating? These self-styled, falsely clothed Republicans have unwittingly betrayed their stolen foot— with republicanism on their tongues, they are the most desperate consolidationists at heart.

A large portion of this address is taken up with a laboured defence of the caucus system. Had the Committee which drafted the address, explained why Ned Rucker, Philo White, and several other delegates without constituents were admitted to a seat in the Caucus—how a New York delegate direct from Van Buren—then in Washington, was enabled to turn a whole delegation "fresh from the people," in favor of R. M. Johnson, it would perhaps have been more to the purpose. But the Committee had a task greater than they were equal to, to defend causes in general.

A reader ignorant of the affairs of this country might until near the close of the address, readily suppose that General Jackson was to be again a candidate, from the fulsome adulation paid him and the frequent recurrence to the superlative merits of his administration. But all this electioneering on General Jackson's popularity is in the last column, adroitly transferred to his nominee Martin Van Buren whom the Committee then first introduce to us.

BALTIMORE RIOTS.

We publish, in another column of today's paper, a partial account of the destruction of human life and property by riots and mobs which took place in Baltimore on the 10th instant. For violence, outrage, and wantonness, we think that these riots exceed any that have ever been perpetrated in this country. It must produce lamentable reflections in the bosom of every patriot, on seeing the frequent recurrence of these acts of lawless violence, by a part of our population. The mobs appear now not as formerly, confined to a few individuals of degraded morals, the dregs of society, but men of influence and standing in society no longer scruple to engage in them, and some times they become leaders of these bands of enraged murderers. This has been the case with the Baltimore riots. Unless something shall be done to aid the civil authorities in suppressing these frequent outbreaks of mobocracy and violence, a serious change may soon be effected in the elements of society and in the very nature of our government, if the former has not already been done.

The cause of these tumultuous proceedings seems to be the bankruptcy of the Maryland Bank, as the officers who were unfortunately connected with this institution appear to have been the chief objects of the mob's vengeance. But the rioters can have no excuse for their conduct, in taking the matter out of the hands of the law, where it was undergoing a legal investigation, and a decision upon which was daily expected.

Presidential Movement.—A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Ohio, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, was held in Columbus Ohio, recently, at which Resolutions were adopted recommending a Convention of the Whigs of that State for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket, and adopting such other honorable measures as might be deemed necessary, to defeat the election of the Caucus Candidates.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Under this head, in to-day's Carolinian, the reader will find some important articles on a subject of the most vital importance to the Slaveholding States. The Report and Resolutions adopted by the Richmond and Charleston meetings are couched in terms, and embodying a tone of manly firmness and indignation that should characterize every politician and public press in the South—the sentiments they contain are those of every patriot and philanthropist who loves and cherishes the blessings of peaceful liberty.

But we never expect to see a general union and decisive course in the public press while the People shall remain silent. Why is it that the People of North Carolina have not held meetings to express their opinions upon this exciting subject—to warn their northern brethren of the dire consequences which will inevitably result to the Union at large from the incendiary course of a portion of their population. Are the people of this State less interested in the agitation of the subject of Slavery than the people of Virginia or South Carolina? Certainly not. There are causes for this apathy among our people; and we believe they are to be found in the fact that the public press throughout the State, until recently, have withheld that light from the people which was necessary to inform them of their perilous condition, and arouse them to action.

We are pleased to see that our friend of the Charlotte Journal has taken up this subject, and is handling it as it deserves.

The following letter of Postmaster-General Kendall is in answer to one addressed to him by the Postmaster at Charleston, S. C., asking his opinion in regard to the course that should be taken to arrest the circulation of the seditious publications which have been flooding into every town in the Southern country. We think the views of the Postmaster-General are very correct, and give him praise for his honesty in avowing them, and own that we did not look for such a course on his part.

Post Office Department, August 4, 1835.

To the Postmaster at Charleston:

Sir: In your letter of the 29th ult., just received, you inform me that, by the steam boat mail from New York, your office had been filled with pamphlets and tracts upon Slavery: that the public mind was highly excited upon the subject: that you doubted the safety of the mail itself out of your possession: that you had determined, as the wisest course, to detain these papers: and you now ask instructions from the Department.

Upon a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the Postmaster-General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of their character or tendency, real or supposed. Probably, it was not thought safe to confer on the head of an executive department a power over the press, which might be perverted and abused.

But I am not prepared to direct you to forward or deliver the papers of which you speak. The Post Office Department was created to serve the people of each and all of the United States, and not to be used as the instrument of their destruction. None of the papers detained have been forwarded to me, and I cannot judge for myself of their character and tendency; but you inform me, that they are, in character, "the most inflammatory and incendiary—and insurrectionary in the highest degree."

By no act, or direction of mine, official or private, could I be induced to aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly or indirectly. We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the former be perverted to destroy the latter, it is patriotic to disregard them. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction, and will not condemn the step you have taken.

Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained, and the circumstances by which you are surrounded.

Fire in New York.—A most destructive fire occurred in the city of New York on the 12th instant. It is said to be the most extensive fire that has occurred in that State for the last twenty years. The Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of it:

"The fire broke out at No. 115, Fulton street, in a large five story brick building occupied by Wm. Pearson, as a printer and publisher, and other tradesmen, amongst whom was Mr. Joseph Blanchard, a book-binder. Mr. Blanchard was in bed in the fourth story; he was seen at the window with the flames all around him soon after the alarm was given, hesitated a moment, and leaped from it into the street. He alighted on his feet, but immediately sank to the ground. Had he escaped the consequences of this desperate leap, he could not have survived, having been so severely injured by the fire that his skin came off in the hands of those who raised him from the side walk. He died soon afterwards. In the same building were sleeping two printers, David Carlisle and Daniel D. Wyatt—who have no doubt also perished in the flames. A coloured man, whose name we have not been able to learn, was buried under the ruins of one of the filling walls, and two members of the fire department have been severely hurt."

It would be impossible to form a correct estimate of the total amount of property destroyed; that it was enormous is however certain. Steam Engines, Steam Presses, Machinery of all descriptions, and above all, paper to a great value fell a sacrifice. Almost all the small newspapers, and many of the periodicals were printed on this spot, and their publication is in consequence interrupted. Mechanics in great numbers are thrown out of employ, and five or six hundred females who worked in the book-binders, &c.

"The scene though melancholy, was at times awfully imposing. The steeple of the North Dutch Church presented, at the commencement of the fire, a most singular spectacle from the reflection of the flames, and we noticed a French artist, in the doorway of his house in Fulton street, calmly taking a sketch of it and the scene before him. The church took fire, but by great exertion it was put out."

Tennessee Elections.—The elections in Tennessee for Governor, Members to Congress, and the State Legislature, took place on the 6th instant. We have received, in the Knoxville Register, returns from about twenty counties: for Governor, Cannon, (W.) is a long ways ahead of Carroll, (V. B.); the Register says about 11,000—just what we expected, and hoped for; the White candidates for Congress and the State Legislature have succeeded by overwhelming majorities, so far as we have yet heard.

Alabama.—The Election for Governor, Members of the Legislature, &c., took place in Alabama on the 2nd Monday in this month. We have as yet received but few returns; what we have received are favorable to the success of Clay, the Van Buren candidate for Governor. The State Rights candidate in the Montgomery district, for Congress, the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, was elected without opposition.

Louisiana.—The citizens of New Orleans and Mobile have adopted measures to rid themselves of the troop of Gamblers who were recently driven from Mississippi into those cities, and maintain peace and good order, and suppress any lawless attempts at obtaining this end.

As usual.—We would not now complain of the irregularity with which our exchange papers come to hand, were it not that we have been wishing to get, with all possible speed, the news of the overthrow of Van Burenism in the West. We have always been subject to a good deal of vexation in getting our papers; sometimes they come from the South by the way of Petersburg, and from the North by the way of Millidgeville. Now, they have begun to come from the West by the way of both these places; and instead of collecting news in their travels, when they come to hand we can hardly find news or newspapers, they are so mutilated. We are of opinion that these things might be corrected; there is a direct route from here to the great and the papers should be sent directly here, instead of a roundabout way.

New Catholic Convent.—The Church at Rome has appropriated \$90,000 for the establishment of a Catholic Convent at Bertrand, in Michigan.

"Albe Dean, one of the individuals recently hanged in Mississippi, formerly resided in Columbus county, in this State. He came there as a pedler from Connecticut, opened a store, got in debt to as many persons as would credit him, and then ran off. It appears that he passed for a Steam Doctor in Mississippi."

Is this the Mr. Dean who resided in the neighborhood of Jonesville, Surry Co., about six years since, and pursued the same course as above stated? We are of opinion it is the same gentleman. No, it seems that retributive justice has overtaken him at last.

We point the attention of those who feel an interest in such matters, to the advertisement of Col. Carter Jones, for a Military School in this place. Col. Jones comes highly recommended.

The Charleston Mercury of August 13 says: "A bale of cotton was received yesterday by Messrs. Holcombe, Peck & Co., from the plantation of Col. James H. Hammond, of Barwell District, which brought, at Aiken, 22 cents.—A sample may be seen at this office."

Van Burenism at a low ebb.—Nathaniel J. Palmer, the Editor of a two-penny Van Buren sheet, in Caswell county, N. C., was a candidate for the Legislature, and received 217 votes in the whole county!!

From Charms.—The only change in our prices, is that of Cotton Bagging, which should be 18 to 30 instead of 19 to 20, as in the list on the outside of our paper.

From the Wilmington Advertiser, of August 14.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

We have to record one of the most melancholy and distressing events that ever occurred in our vicinity. On Saturday last, the 8th inst., between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., Col. Dozier, his wife, and his family of ten children; the Rev. Wm. Hankins, his wife and two children; the daughter of Mr. Miles Potter; Miss Harriet Hankins, sister of the Sheriff of Brunswick County, and a negro girl belonging to Col. Dozier, were in a sail boat, on a party of pleasure, bound from the neighborhood of Smithville to the Banks. When in the mouth of Elizabeth River, in giting the sail, the boat was upset. Col. Dozier and Wife and seven children; the Rev. Mr. Hankins; the daughter of Mr. Potter, and the negro girl, were all drowned, making twelve in number. The remainder were saved, viz: Mrs. Hankins and two children; Miss Harriet Hankins, and three of Col. Dozier's little boys. The survivors were two hours in the water, holding to the boat, which was bottom upwards, until relief came. Col. Dozier was a man much esteemed by all who knew him, for his integrity, industry, and the excellent qualities of his heart. His wife and family were amiable and interesting, and much beloved. The Rev. Mr. Hankins was a good and exemplary man, whose loss will be deplored by his bereaved wife and children, and numerous friends. We learn that Miss Potter was an only daughter, and we feel that any attempt at sympathy with the afflicted father, and the other mourners on this occasion, would but fall far short of consolation.

It is stated that five of the bodies were found on Sunday.

We learn that the lives of the survivors were preserved through the instrumentality of a young negro man, the property of Mr. John Dozier, brother of the deceased named Fortune. We trust that his great exertions, in the exercise of duty and affection, will not go unrewarded.

From the National Intelligencer, of July 7.

THE FIRST FRUITS.

A circumstance of a shocking character, and that was within a second of time of resulting, in the perpetration of a most bloody tragedy, occurred in this city two nights ago, which, viewing it as one of the effects of the fanatical spirit of the day, and one of the immediate fruits of the incendiary publications with which this city and the whole slave holding portion of the country have been lately inundated, we have concluded it to be our duty to make public. On Tuesday night last, an attempt was made on the life of Mrs. Thornton, of this city, (the much respected widow of the late Dr. Thornton, Superintendent of the Patent Office,) by a young negro man, her slave, which, from the expressions he used, was evidently induced by reading the inflammatory publications referred to above.

About half past one o'clock, in the dead of the night, Mrs. T's chamber, in which slept herself, her aged mother, and a woman servant, was entered by the Negro, who had obtained access to it by forcing the outer door. He approached the bed of Mrs. T. with an uplifted axe. She was fortunately, awakened by his step, and still more fortunately the negro woman, the mother of the man, was also awake. As he approached the bed of her mistress, the latter sprung up, seized and held him, while Mrs. T. escaped from the room, rushed to the door of the next house, the residence of Dr. Hunt, whom she roused by her cries. On reaching the entry of Mrs. T's house, Dr. H. found that the mother of the Negro had succeeded in forcing him out at the back door and locking it. Finding, however, that but one person had come to the assistance of the family, he endeavored again to force an entrance with his axe, and furiously continued his efforts, notwithstanding the party had been strengthened by the presence of a gentleman, who resided with Dr. Hunt, and who had also been roused by Mrs. T's cries for help, and it was not until after the arrival of two constables, and hearing their voices as they entered the passage in front, that he desisted and fled. Had they approached the house

by the rear, the Negro would have been arrested; but, as it was, he escaped and has not yet been apprehended.

During the whole time that he was endeavoring to force a second entrance into the house, he was venting the most ferocious threats, and uttering a tissue of jargon, much of which was a literal repetition of the language addressed to the Negroes by the incendiary publications above referred to. Believing that his bloody purpose was in part at least, if not altogether, the effect of those publications, and that such deeds must be the natural consequence of their dissemination, we have concluded not, however, without, some hesitation, to make the occurrence public, as well for the information of our northern fellow-citizens at large, as for that of the Fanatics themselves, who may not be aware of the tendency of their labors.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.
In this county, on the 18th inst., by Adam Roseman Esq., Mr. SOLOMON JORDAN to Miss ELIZABETH SHUPING.

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,



RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son.

Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12 Months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as: Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.) Gold and Plated Fob Chains. Gold and Plated Watch Guards. Gold and Plated Watch Keys. Gold and Plated Watch Seals. Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.) Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.

Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses. Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.

Pocket Pistols and Dirks. Breast Buttons and Musical Boxes. Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P. Salisbury, August 22, 1835.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

I SHALL attend, with good Musicians, at Salisbury, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2nd and 3rd of September next, also, at Mocksville on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th of the same month, for the purpose of organizing and establishing a Military School in Infantry and Light Infantry tactics, together with Broad-sword exercise to Troopers.

All persons disposed to improvement in this science will please give their attendance, at which time the Drill will commence, and be continued two days in every four weeks, for four times.

TERMS, FOUR DOLLARS from each subscriber; to be paid one half at the conclusion of each four day's drill. CARTER JONES.

Head Quarters,

MOCKVILLE, August 19th, 1835.

MUMFORD McKENZIE, Esq., of Rowan has been appointed Aid de Camp to the Brigadier General of the 7th Brigade North Carolina Militia, and HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Brigade Inspector of the same, both with the rank of Major. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. JA. COOK, Brig. Gen. 7th Brig. At. 22.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters,

MOCKVILLE, August 14, 1835.

The several Regiments composing the 7th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will parade at their several Muster Grounds, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Inspection and Review, as follows: The 88th Regiment, in Davidson, on Monday the 19th of October; the 87th on Wednesday the 21st; the 84th Regiment, in Rowan, on Friday the 23rd, and the 83rd on Tuesday the 27th of October next.

The Reviews will commence at each place at 12 o'clock. By Order of JAMES COOK, Brig. Gen. MUMFORD McKENZIE, Aid de Camp.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Rutherford County, North Carolina, on the 15th instant, a Negro Man named WARDY, aged about 30 years, quite black, heavy built, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. On examination of his face, one or two scars will be discovered supposed to be occasioned by a bruise; he has a very large foot. When he eloped he had on a dark colored pair of pantaloons, a black hat, half worn; other clothing not recollecting. In his countenance he is inclined to have rather a down cast.

Also, a Negro Woman named LUCY, aged about 38 years, very black also; her front teeth tolerably worn. She is spare made, and of common height; has a good open countenance. She had on, when she eloped, a calicoes frock of light color.

The above Negroes were purchased in Sampson County, North Carolina, (to wit: Wardy of a man by the name of Hicks, and Lucy of a Mr. Ellington;) by Dr. Harrison Jordan, of Madison County, Mississippi. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension and securing in any Jail in this State, the above Negroes. Letters may be addressed to L. P. Henderson, or C. C. Henderson, at Lincolnton, each of whom is authorized to receive said negroes from the apprehenders.

THOMAS COLE, Agent For HARRISON JORDAN. Lincolnton, N. C., August 22, 1835.

